

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XLVII.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85

[VOL V.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1792.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fiveeen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

An Extra from an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of the Claims of Widows and Orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established and to regulate the claims to invalidity."

Be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer not having received the commutation of half pay, and any non commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life or the continuance of such disability, and shall also be allowed such farther sum for the arrears of pension from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate of the annual allowance, in consequence of his disability, as the Circuit Court of the District in which they respectively reside, may think just. PROVIDED, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say:

First. Every applicant shall attend the Court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates, that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the Circuit court the following proofs, to wit:—A Certificate from the commanding officer of the ship, regiment, corps or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of the United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect. The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town or county, in which he resides, ascertaining of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labour or means of support of such applicant for the last twelve months—secondly. The Circuit court, upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to examine into the nature of the wound, or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same and transmit the result of their enquiry, in case, in their opinion the applicant should be put on the pension list, to the Secretary at War, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner aforesaid.

Secd. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the district Court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the Judge of the said Court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall give like information of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts in such district. And in districts wherein a Circuit Court is not directed by law to be holden, the Judge of the district Court shall be, and he is hereby au-

thorized to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective Circuit courts. And it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Courts respectively, during the term of two years from the passing of this act, to return at the places where the said Courts shall be holden five days at the least from the time of opening the sessions thereof, that persons disabled as aforesaid, may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

## KENTUCKY DISTRICT SET.

By direction of the Hon. Harry Innes Esqr. Judge of the Court of the United States in and for the Kentucky district, I do hereby certify that the said Court is held at Harrodsburg on the third Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December annually.

THOMAS TODD, CLERK, D. C.

## TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed away from the subscriber on cane run, about the tenth of April, a bright bay horse, branded on the cushion & had on a small bell; whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ANDREW BARBEE.

July 19, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county at Hoid's station, a sorrel mare, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus JS, one hind foot white on the near side, a blaze in her face, about thirteen hands high, a natural pacer. Appraised to £3.

Elias Mizer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, near the head of Craig creek, a gray Horse a natural pacer, about a feet 7 inches high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder AT, blind in his off eye, appraised to £6. 10.

James Rentsfro.

July 17, 1792.

## GEORGETEGARDEN

At his new STORE in Lexington on Main street, next door to the sign of the Spinning Wheel,

HAS just opened a large and general Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard ware &c. which he will dispose of on the very lowest terms for Cash.

## FOR SALE,

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS;

FIVE THOUSAND Acres of

## LAND,

SITUATE on SLATE CREEK, not far from the IRON-WORKS. The title to be made by Col. James Garrard; Merchandise, and all kinds of produce will be taken in payment; For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Cane Run.

AUG. W. WALDRHYN.

July 2d, 1792.

N. B. The above Lands may be sold in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the commission for fixing the permanent seat of Government will attend at Brien & Loves Tavern in Lexington on the first Monday in August next, and the succeeding day, to receive proposals from any persons authorized to make offers concerning the business of their commission, and will proceed from thence to view any place or places which will be thought most eligible.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Boons station, an old iron gray Horse, about a feet 9 inches high, has some saddle marks, docked and branded on the near buttock thus H had on a small bell marked IS in dots, a leather strap and single buckle, had on a clog, posted and appraised to £4.

Also a bay Horse about a feet 5 inches high, his mane platted, branded on the near buttock nearly thus O posted and appraised to £5.

George Winn Senior.

June 4th, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county near M'Brides mill, red and white Helder, white face one jaw part white, a white list on the right shoulder, three white legs, white belly, white on the rump, two years old unmarked, appraised to thirty shillings.

Charles E. Payne.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Cane run a black Mare two years old last spring, with a large star in her forehead, about thirteen hands high, a natural trotter no brand perceivable, appraised to £2. 10.

Eli Dufky.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on north Elkhorn Woodford county a sorrel Horse colt, two years old, star in his forehead, natural trotter, no brand, appraised to £6.

John Gibson, Junr.

July 28 1792.

## WANTED

TO employ a sober industrious man who is capable of conducting a Coarse Linen Manufactory—Any such person coming well recommended will hear of suitable encouragement by applying to the Printer.

## A. SCOTT & Co.

At their Stores in Lexington and Paris, have now on hand a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS groceries; Iron mongery; Saddlery and Queens ware—which they will exchange for Bear, otter, beaver Raccoon and Fox skins, country made linen and Sugar.

## TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed from Thomas Dinwiddie on north Elkhorn, near T. Craig mill, in the spring of the year 1792, two year yearlings, one of which has no horns, red and white coloured; the other a black; and white both marked with a large crop and two flies in each ear; whoever will deliver said Hears to Thomas Dinwiddie (from whom the strayed) or to the Printer hercof, or give such information that they may be obtained, shall receive the above reward, or one dollar for either.

## FOR SALE.

At a very low price A SETTLEMENT and Preemption, containing fourteen hundred acres of land, lying within the settlement, and near Strouds station.

I will also purchase a quantity of Treasury land warrants and paper money of all kinds.

John Fowler.

July 7, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near the mouth of Hickman, a bright bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, about four feet ten inches high, a small streak of white in her face, some saddle spots, hip shot in the off hip, her near hind foot white, branded on the near side 90 has a young colt, both appraised to £16.

Roberts Tomlinson.

July 16 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the east fork of Hickman, a bay Horse about 13 hands 3 inches high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus RC and on the buttock thus A horns of one of his hind feet white, has a small bell on, appraised to £7-10.

Ann Baker.

May 5th, 1792.



To the Commissioners appointed to fix a place for the permanent seat of Government.

GENTLEMEN,

**A**N interested individual addresses you; as he is interested, you will read his performance with the eye of suspicion, you will listen to his arguments with doubt and hesitation. Unless he speaks the language of truth you will not believe him; if he does, those truths will in force conviction. For several years, which would be the most proper place for the seat of government, has been the theme of universal discussion. Much has been said by interested individuals, much has been advanced by party spirit but never has any thing been urged which affected the true merits of the question; but so much has it been talked of, that the consequence of the determination, has been magnified; and the probability is, that be that determination what it may, that public opinion on this occasion, as in the case of public credit, will prove a bubble to all but wary speculators. Discarding the popular but mistaken ideas of trade and navigation, I will endeavour to state the progressive advantageous improvements in infant societies, and the prospects to be contemplated; the advantage to be expected is this. Agriculture, as it furnishes the immediate necessities of life in the second stage of society (for in the first men are either shepherds or hunters) is their first care; as it enables them after supplying their absolute and immediate wants, to exchange the surplus of their labour for conveniences, it is the foundation of trade and commerce. At the commencement of this second stage of society, every family is furnished with nothing but the produce of the labour of its own members; until accident discovers the advantage to be gained by the exertion of the different talents bestowed by Providence on man, this continues to be the case; but when the farmer and mechanic are convinced that each by directing his attention to one object, can make an advantage, barter or trade commences. Then arrives also the period when men herd together in Towns and Cities; in the midst of populous settlements, the mechanics collect together at that spot, the situation of which points it out as the most convenient to purchase the surplus produce of the soil, by furnishing the cultivator with tools and articles of convenience. As agriculture is improved, the arts flourish, and according to the local situation of the place, where the mechanics are collected, a degree of trade is carried on. Frederick was able to remove his capitol from Potsdam to Berlin, the Czar to found a capitol at St. Petersburg, because they were both absolute monarchs, the lives and properties of whose subjects were at their absolute disposal, and not because the natural situation of

those places invited by the prospect of advantage, allured by the hope of gain. But in this country, the citizens of which cannot be compelled to carry their produce to an inconvenient mart, or to fabricate their manufactures at a distance from the place of demand, an advantageous situation can either draw or keep them together. It can be no question, that the labour of man, bestowed on the raw material, whether the growth of this state, or of any other, if bestowed within it, must be advantageous, because, the consumption of the individual so employed, affords a market to the cultivator of the soil, and because, the manufacturer himself increases the number of citizens, an object of very considerable consequence in a new country. The trade which arises from the mutual wants of the citizens, must depend upon the demand for the articles; how far it will be advantageous, to second these natural advantages by the aid of political encouragement, the experience of any discerning observer in this state will inform him. If he finds that at that place where the mechanics first collected, to supply the cultivators of the soil, they proceed progressively to manufacture all conveniences, and even to furnish the luxuries of life, he will conclude not only that such encouragement will accelerate the progression at that place, but that the withholding it will only retard that progression until the same demand arises some where else.

Lexington and different spots on the Kentucky river, are talked of as the proper places for the seat of government. Those who advocate the interest of each, speak of the advantages of a navigable river, a central situation, and the present convenience of accommodation to the legislature and officers of government, much is thought of the contiguous situation of this landing to Judex's farm, much of that, to Horatius's house and improvements; but this is veiled with the usual specious pretext of public advantage. A stranger listening to the advantages proposed by fixing the seat of government on Kentucky river, would suppose, either, that the soil around each of the places on the river which have been mentioned was rich, that the settlements were extensive and populous, the country highly improved and the produce waiting at the different inspections, to be transported, to the anxious and expecting merchants, who were ready also, to people this expected political elysium, and to purchase the produce; or that like the states of Holland, having no produce to export, we derived a considerable advantage, from being the carriers of the United States. At all events he would believe that our trade was lucrative, and that some port afforded a market for our commerce. He would believe the first, because his reason and ex-

perience would tell him, that the merchant who makes an advantage by exchanging his goods for produce, will settle at that place where the produce is to be procured, and where there is a demand for the goods unless the order of things is to be reversed, the merchant, or rather store-keeper, for that is the most proper name here, has and will settle among the farmers, and not the farmers around the store-keeper. If he found this not to be the case, if he understood that neither of these places were in the midst of rich and populous settlements he would then suppose, the carrying trade was carried on to great advantage. If he was deceived in this opinion he might perhaps enquire, whether these places were in the center of the settled parts of the state. And if this enquiry was answered in the negative, he would conclude, that the seat of government if once fixed could never be removed, and would charitably suppose, that every idea of present advantage was proposed to be given up by the patriotic advocates, to posterity. Here melancholy is the reflexion, he would discover, that the Constitution had provided a mean by which posterity might right itself, and unless he could be convinced the sons of Kentucky, will not be likely to attend to their own interests, he would believe this to be an unnecessary sacrifice. Proceeding in his enquiries he would endeavour to know, whether we enjoyed a trade, and whether that trade was advantageous; being told that we could boast of none, and that from our situation, even if we had a trade, our imports would necessarily exceed our exports, he would be convinced that the balance being against us, it was our true interest to encourage the mechanic and manufacturer to consume the produce of the farmer and to supply his wants. If in addition to this he should be told that what allocations and subscriptions could not do for Danville, its natural situation has done for Lexington without factitious aid. If he should be told, that the silent progress of self-actuating improvement, had drawn together, nailers, copper-smiths, tin-men, silver-smiths, watch and clock-makers, stocking-weavers, brewers, bakers, distillers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, saddlers &c. &c. with a long train of other useful mechanics and manufacturers; And that it is more central than either of the other proposed places; that better accommodations can be furnished than any where else in the state; he would say that there were no prospects, that could justify the withholding the advantage, which establishing the seat of government would afford Lexington.

#### ARTIFEX.

Extract from an Act passed at the first session of the General Assembly, held for the State of Kentucky, at Lexington, June 4th 1792, entitled "An Act establishing a permanent Revenue."

SECT. 12. It shall be the duty of all owners and proprietors of lands within this State whether they claim the same by patent or by entry only, to give in to the Commissioners of the district in which such land is situate, an account of the quantity of land which he holds

in such district, and the Commissioner shall enter the same in his list as before directed. And all lands of which a list shall not be given in by the owner or proprietor to a Commissioner on or before the fourth day of February which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and on which the taxes that may become due with interest thereon, shall not be paid by such owner or proprietor on or before the said fourth day of February shall be considered as, and actually be, forfeited to the State; and shall be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law. But when the owner or proprietor of any such land shall be an infant, *feme covert* or non compos mentis, on the said fourth day of February, he or she shall have the further time of two years after such disability shall be removed, to enter such list with the Commissioners and to pay the tax due therein in the manner above directed.

SECT. 13. No distress shall be made for the land tax prior to the said fourth day of February except on the slaves, goods or chattels which may be found on the land for which such tax is due; in the possession of the owner or proprietor thereof, or of some person claiming under him. But the whole amount of the tax which may become due on any one tract of land whether the same be held by patent or by entry only, prior to an actual and bona fide sale of the said land, may be levied by distress on the slaves, good and chattels which may be found on any part of the said land in the possession of the owner or proprietor thereof, or of any person claiming under him. *Provided nevertheless*, that no purchaser shall be subject to the payment of any taxes that may be due, except for that part which he may have purchased. And the State shall have a perpetual lien on every tract of land within this State, and every part thereof, for all taxes which may be due thereon as aforesaid, prior to an actual transfer of the said land. And all tenants who shall be obliged under this Act, to pay the taxes due on any land leased by them, prior to their interest in the same, or who shall be obliged to pay taxes on a greater part of such land than they hold under such lease, shall have a right to demand and receive the amount of such taxes so paid by them from the original owner and proprietor of such land, and shall have a lien on the land for which the taxes were so paid until they be repaid the amount thereof.

*Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect any special contract entered into between such original owner and proprietor or tenant concerning the payment of the taxes which shall be due on such land. Every person who shall pay the taxes due on any land, who shall afterwards be evicted from the same, shall have a lien on the land for the taxes so paid by him, and interest thereon, and shall have a right to retain possession of the said land until the person recovering it from him shall pay or tender him, the amount thereof; unless the person so recovering the land, shall also have paid the taxes due thereon, in which case the person so evicted and having paid the taxes, shall receive the amount thereof with the interest thereon, from the public Treasury. And in all cases when it shall appear that two or more persons have paid the taxes due on the same tract of land, the taxes so paid together with the interest thereon, shall be refunded to all such persons except



him in whom the legal title shall be established.

[The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above extract in their respective papers]

Mr. Printer,  
I PROMISED the Public to bring forward my proofs to prove that Humphrey Marshall was in Richmond, before the Bill for the division of Woodford county was thrown out of the Senate. But I wish to observe that although H. Marshall has called me an inveterate slanderer, that I only spoke my sentiments on his conduct after receiving my letter and knowing that Mr. Arthur Fox had received his before the Bill was rejected, and after being informed by Col Temple a member of the Senate, that H. Marshall had conversed with him on the subject, and had told him there was no necessity for the division now as to the will of the people, while the Bill was before the Senate, and that I did not mention it in this country before, but when I was called on for that purpose, I never expected to establish my reputation at the ruin of any other man, nor did I seek a New paper controversy; I am obliged to do in the defensive—I have not yet been able to get a certificate from Col. Temple, but I will yet get it, and lay it before the public, in the mean time I do not favor to publish the following certificate, from which the public will be able to determine whether H. Marshall was in Richmond before the bill was rejected.

I am, Sir, your Hble. Servt.  
JOHN CRAIG.

Capt. Arthur Fox's Certificate.  
SOME time in the latter end of November, or the beginning of December 1790, in the House of Delegates soon after the House had met in the morning, I saw Mr. Humphrey Marshall in the Lobby. Knowing he was immediately from Kentucky, supposed he had letters for me, I then went to him in the Lobby, he gave me a letter from Col. Young; I then asked him when he arrived, he said last evening. While I was reading the letter, Capt. John Craig came to me; says, have you got a letter from Kentucky? yes; who from? Col. Young; who by? Humphrey Marshall. Capt. Craig then said he thought strange that he had received no letters, when the opportunity was equally good. This was to the best of my knowledge, the same day the bill for the division of Woodford county was lost in the Senate. The next morning in the lobby before the house met, Capt. Craig came to me with a letter from his brother Elijah Craig, informing him that Mr. Marshall was appointed County Surveyor, and in all probability will oppose the division of the county, and that he had kept up the same until the bill was lost in the Senate, which he made a public declaration among the members of both Houses.

Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1792.  
ARTHUR FOX.  
[Published at the request of Capt. John Craig.]

General Scott's Certificate.  
SOME time in the month of 1790, and during the sitting of the Assembly of Virginia, we had heard by transient second and third hand persons of the defeat of the Army under Gen. Harmar without particulars. At length I was told that Mr. Arthur Fox had received a letter from Col. Young of Woodford county, a number of the members of the

Assembly from the District of Kentucky went in search of Mr. Fox in order to receive letters if any and hear the particulars of the unfortunate defeat of our army.—Mr. Fox was asked by myself and others who gave him the letters. He told us Mr. Humphrey Marshall. We expressed our surprise that some of our friends had not wrote us by so favorable an opportunity. Capt. John Craig particularly expressed his astonishment, to me, the next day after seeing Mr. Fox's letter and asked me if I had not yet received one, I told him I had not. This was the day the bill for the division of Woodford county was before the Senate for the last time and finally rejected. I went up to the Capitol early the next morning and met Capt. John Craig at the door with a letter in his hand, he led me into the Lobby, handed me the letter saying how ill Mr. Marshall had treated him in keeping up the letter until the bill for the division of Woodford was lost.

This letter mentions Mr. Marshall's appointment as Surveyor to Woodford County, which was the first I had heard of it. Capt. Craig made the same observation. About this time Col. Temple and myself had some conversation on that subject that he cannot possibly forget; he may be able to put it in a fairer point of view than I can.

The foregoing circumstances together with the almost constant chat we had about it, all close about the same time, has led me to suppose I cannot be mistaken.

CHARLES SCOTT.

June 23 1792.

SIR,  
IN conformity to what passed between us a few days ago, about Mr. H. Marshall being in Richmond in the Fall 1790, before the division of Woodford county, was rejected in the Senate, I endeavored to recollect the circumstances but can only say that I believe he was there before said bill was lost and for these reasons; the next day of the day after the Senate rejected the said in the morning before the house of Representatives met, I saw you in the lobby which I recollect full well, when you showed me a letter from your brother Elijah Craig, which contained some circumstances that would make in favor of said division, which also informed of H. Marshall's being appointed Surveyor of Woodford county, and at the same time observed publicly that H. Marshall had been in town several days and kept the letter because it contained matter in favor of said division at that time when every thing was fresh in my memory. I made no doubt but that he was there, so, Sir I am your humble servant.

MATHEW WALTON.  
Mr. John Craig.

Major John Crittenden's Certificate

SIR,  
AGREEABLE to your request, I have thought upon the subject in controversy between you and Mr. H. Marshall respecting his arrival at the Capitol in Richmond in November or perhaps December 1790 about the time the bill for the division of Woodford county, lay under consideration of the Senate to the best of my knowledge I saw Mr. H. Marshall in the Capitol at Richmond more than once previous to the final decision upon the aforesaid bill, it is well known to the Representation from this district that I warmly advocated the aforesaid bill in its different stages and probably was as close an attendant on the business, altho' no member as any present until the fall of it was known. After which I retired into the country; I mention these cir-

cumstances assiduously my belief having never afterwards been in the Capitol more than once and then but a short time during the remaining part of the session.

I am, Sir,  
Your hble. servt.  
JOHN CRITTENDEN.  
Feb. 6. 1792.

LEXINGTON, August 4.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Washington to his friend in Scott county.

"I have nothing strange, only an absolute confirmation of our flags having been murdered, after being four days with the Indians."

A few days ago, four men from Madison county, fell in with three Indians on the Kentucky river above Booneborough; when the Indians were discovered they were on horseback, they dismounted and their horses ran off; the white men followed and caught them, upon their return in the place where the Indians were first discovered, they were fired on by the Indians, and one of the men received three wounds, some of which are supposed to be mortal.

Fayette County, May Court 1792.

John Wilkins,  
Charles Wilkins and  
Alexander Scott, } Complainants

in CHANCERY.

Against  
William Duer,  
John Jones,  
Charnack Self,  
John Hawkins and  
George Winn. } Defendants.

On motion,  
IT is ordered and decreed, that the property set forth in the Bill, belonging to William Duer in possession of the other defendants be delivered to the complainants, upon their giving bond with security payable to the said William Duer, in the penalty of three thousand pounds conditioned, for rendering a just account of the said property, to abide the decree of this court and to indemnify the said defendants who have the said property in possession; and that William Morton be admitted as security in said bond.

A copy of the

LEVI TODD, C. C.  
I do certify that bond is executed and lodged in my office pursuant to the decree of the county court of Fayette a copy of which is herewith annexed.

LEVI TODD, C. C.  
A similar decree was obtained in the county court of Bourbon, against the property of William Duer in the possession of George M. Bedinger.

The above will serve to inform the public that the claim I have set up (as Mr. Benham is pleased to express it) against the horses belonging to William Duer also is just, at least it appeared so to the Court, and convinced Mr. Robert Sanders of the error he has been led into, by his officious zeal for the interest of his honest friend Benham.

I request the above mentioned defendants will be particularly cautious in not delivering any horses in their possession to Robert Sanders or Robert Benham or any person for them, but keep them subject to my order only.

CHARLES WILKINS.  
Lexington July 16, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 15th of August, as he intends giving no further indulgence.

Charles Sumption.  
Lexington, August 3d, 1792.

SIR,  
I HAVE taken the liberty to call on you one time more for your friendly assistance. Mr. Charles Wilkins has set up a claim to the Horses belonging to William Duer Esq. I have bought all the Horses belonging to Duer which that was wintered at May Bedinger. All others that should come within your view, I should be glad you would take hold of.—The Horses branded U.S. please to take hold of also.

Robert Benham.  
To Capt. Robert Sanders,

IN consequence of the above request, I hereby give notice, that I will receive all Horses branded W.D. or U.S. that may be delivered, (except those wintered) by Major Bedinger as above mentioned) and will make reasonable compensation to those who deliver them, for their trouble.

Robert Sanders,  
Scott county, July 2, 1792.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has set up in this town near the Court house, his business of Watch and Clock making, and hopes he shall be able to give general satisfaction by charging the most reasonable prices, and warranting every good Watch that he repairs, to keep time for 12 months free of expense, except accidents.

Ebenezer S. Platt.  
Lexington, August 4, 1792. 12W

STRAYED from the subscriber's stock at Grassley lick early in the spring, the following creatures, viz a small black Mare in foal when strayed, branded DR on the near shoulder & 113 on the buttock, a long leg tail, also a bay Mare 3 years old this spring, branded thus RAC a long bob tail. Also a roan Mare branded DR long bob tail. Also a bay Mare which strayed from near Parker's mill in June last branded DR and 96 on the side the brand fresh, hurt on the withers by the fore part of the saddle, tall bodied; and sundry others which are branded either DR or M.C. Also left this place in May. As it thirven two year old white Bull, and a brindle Sear, supposed to be not far from this place, if marked I do not recollect what; any person giving information of any of the above to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.

Thomas Carnal.  
Lexington, August 4th 1792.

I HEREBY notify that I will sell the following tracts of land viz. ten thousand acres on the Kentucky river at the mouth of Seven creek; five thousand acres on Gunpowder creek within a few miles of the Big-bone-lick; and fifteen thousand acres on the waters of Licking within about ten or twelve miles of Fort Washington, on the most reasonable terms, together with the parcels as may suit the purchasers, I will take in payment cash, negroes, cattle, sheep, or horses and wares, and will give a reasonable credit for one half the purchase money on receiving bond and approved security.—I will also dispose of two thousand acres of land on the terms above mentioned situated on the dividing ridge between the north fork of Elk horn and Eagle creek which may with propriety be immediately settled, any person inclinable to purchase may be shown the land by applying to the subscriber.

John Crittenden.  
March 12 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, one bay Horse with a black face, short white feet, about a feet 11 inches high, branded on the near shoulder D and about 6 years old, paid and appraised to £9.

Also one black Horse branded on the near buttock and shoulder C a feet 7 inches high, and about 4 years old, paid and appraised to £6.

Thomas M. Clannahan.  
June 26 1792.



\*\*\*\*\*  
 SACRED TO THE MUSES.  
 True Happiness.

**I** ENVY not the proud their wealth,  
 Their equipage and state;  
 Give me but innocence and health;  
 I ask not to be great.  
 I in a sweet retirement find  
 A joy unknown to kings;  
 For sceptres, to a virtuous mind,  
 Seem vain and empty things.  
 Great Cincinnatus, at his plough,  
 With brighter lustre shone,  
 Than guilty Caesar e'er could show,  
 Tho' seated on a throne.  
 Tumultuous days and restless nights,  
 Ambition ever knows;  
 A stranger to the calm delights  
 Of study and repose.  
 Then free from envy, care & strife,  
 Keep me, ye powers divine;  
 And pleas'd when you demand my life,  
 May I that life resign.

# A N E C D O T E.

**A** Methodist was giving a neighbour of his a lecture against swearing: assuring him, that if he disregarded his admonition, and persisted in that wicked practice, he would certainly go to Hell when he died. If I do *ELL* be damn'd, replied the other.

Mr. Bradford,  
 I have observed two publications in your two last papers, respecting two Perogues, and the conduct of one of the owners. As many of my friends know me to be the owner of one while I lay at Gen Scott's: I fear my reputation may suffer, and wish through the channel of your paper to inform the public, that as Frankfort I divested myself of the property I held in the Perogue and had neither lot nor portion in that scamy business.

Richard Harrison.  
 Frankfort, July 25th 1791. 2w.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that (at his Shop in Lexington, on Main street, the second door above the Copper smith's) he has just opened an assortment of fresh Genuine

# MEDICINE

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash—He continues to practice Physic and retail Medicine, on very moderate terms.

John Hole.  
 Lexington, July 19, 1792. 2w

# TWO DOLLARS REWARD

**S**Trayed from the subscriber some time in April last, a gray horse twelve or fourteen years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S natural trotter: the above horse strayed from Lexington and is therefore supposed to be not far from there: Whoever takes up and delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

DANIEL GANO.  
 Frankfort, July 16. 3w.

**C A N D L E S**  
 Of the best quality made and sold, at 7 pence per pound, by the small quantity and any quantity above 25 weight at 6 pence per pound, by  
**MELCHOIR MYERS,**  
 In Lexington.

**W**HERES I have purchased a tract of land from Jacob STATUS of Madison county, and he has my bond in his hand for fifty pounds in cash, which said bond was dated the 9th of April 1792, and becomes due the 9th of April 1795 ensuing, and finding he cannot make me a title according to contract; I do forewarn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until he makes me an indispensible title for said land, unless I am compelled by law.

Robert Clindinen.  
 Jne 22d. 1792.

# PAPER MILL

**CRAIG, PARKERS and COMPANY**

**A**RE now erecting a PAPER MILL at George Town, Woodford county; and as the public are deeply interested in the establishing to useful a branch of business, we flatter ourselves, they will save all their Rags, for which we will give three pence per pound for those of a fineness above 700, two pence for all between 500 and 700, and for all under 500 a penny half penny. The above prices will be given in Lexington, by Messrs. Alexander and James Parker and a plan adopted to procure them in the different parts of the district shortly. If we are not disappointed in getting Rags, we expect to be able to furnish the district with paper the ensuing winter.

**CRAIG PARKERS & Co.**  
 N. B. The Rags must be clean.  
 April 16, 1792.

# JUST OPENING FOR SALE

At the Store of the subscriber in Lexington, a large and general Assortment of

# MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season, to be sold on the lowest terms for cash or public securities.

**WILLIAM LEAVY.**

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber near the Kentucky river, a bay Horse, 11 or 12 years old, about 4 feet 8 inches high has a star and snip, a bad fore back, appraised to £ 6 10.

Charles Shores.  
 June 8th 1792. 463

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, a bright bay mare, fourteen hands and an inch high, black mane and tail, some saddle spots, branded on the off shoulder H, natural trotter; Appraised to £ 5.

Moses Philips.  
 Washington. 5 3

**JUST CAME TO HAND**  
**A**ND now OPENING, a neat ASSORTMENT of Hard Ware, consisting of Saddlery and Carpenters Tools &c. Which I will sell on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Wanted immediately a young Lad of about 12 or 15 years of age as Apprentice to the Merchandizing business, none need apply but one who can command recommended.

**JAMES LEMON.**  
 Paris, July 20, 1792.

**W**HERES by the death of David Kirkpatrick, the partnership of Byers and Kirkpatrick is dissolved—and as there is a considerable debt due from said partnership which the subscriber is bound to pay, therefore he hereby gives notice to all those indebted, to make immediate payment as it is impossible from the nature of the business to give any indulgence.

**JOSEPH BYERS.**  
 May 14 1792.

# CORNELIUS BEATTY, & C.

Have just received a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, HARD WARE**  
 and **GROCERIES,**

Suitable for the present season of their **ST RE** in this place, (formerly occupied as a Printing Office) which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, certificates, furs & country made sugar and linen. Lexington, June 9, 1792.

A large Cow any will meet at the Crab Orchard on 1st of September next in order to start early next morning through the wilderness—it is requested that those that meet will be well armed.

On the same day a company will start from STEVENSON'S station on Pat-Lick creek, which is sold to be 15, or 20 miles nearer from Lexington to Collins station on Rock Castle than by the Crab Orchard.

Travellers may always furnish themselves with Corn, Oats, Wafers &c. at Collins station, on Rock Castle, on moderate terms.

**S**Trayed from James Pringle on Canal run the following steers, the property of Elliot and Williams, viz. one small brindle, one red with a white face, one white with small red spots over his body, one red steer without horns, one red steer the whole are branded thus *WJ* on the near cushion and C on the horn; any person giving notice of such steers either to Mr. Kean, in the Contrabands store Lexington or Mr. George Brown in George Town, or James Pringle on Canal run shall have one dollar reward for each.

James Pringle.

All kinds of Blank-Books, for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound at this Office.

# BLANKS

Of all kinds may be had at this Office.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, a pale sorrel Horse about 14 hands high, no brand perceptible, his two hind legs and left fore leg white up to his knees, a small bell on the clapper tied in with a leather string, and consists of a piece of brass doubled, a bald face, 4 or 5 years old, appraised to £ 10.

William Murphy.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county near the forks of Elkhorn, a black mare, 3 years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the off shoulder IF, a few white hairs in her forehead, each hind foot pure white. Appraised to 20l.

John Stevens.  
 July 2, 1792. 2

# DESERTED

**O**N the 12th inst from Fort Washington, John Smith a private soldier in Capt. Platt's company, 2nd Regt. about thirty five years of age, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, brown thick short hair, and black but small eyes, rather slow in conversation, owing to a small impediment in his speech, an Englishman by birth and was enlisted at Reading in Pennsylvania: He carried off with him his regimental cloathing; but it is probable he will divest himself of them to disguise his appearance, from the manner and time of his departure, he perhaps is gone down the Ohio some small distance, and takes to the woods in order to strike as some of the gentlemen in Kentucky district—it is hoped every good citizen of the U. States will use his endeavors to apprehend the above deserter, for whom a reward of ten dollars will with all reasonable charges be paid, if secured so that he may be forwarded to this Fort, or if delivered to any recruiting officer of the U. States.

**MICAH McDONOUGH,**  
 Lieut. & Adjt. 2d Regt.  
 [The Printers throughout the U. States, are requested to insert the above]

**T**HIS is to inform the public that I have lately moved to Lexington fixed my shop next door to Mr. Edw. West, where they may be supplied with mens and womens Saddles of the first quality, likewise old ones repaired: or any kind of carriage harness, light-horsemens caps, holsters &c. which shall be made or repaired in the neatest and best manner and with the quickest dispatch, by the public's most obedient humble servant,

**BENJAMIN S. COX.**  
 June 2d, 1792. 1f.

**JUST OPENING**  
 And for sale by **JAMES LEMON,** in the House lately occupied by James Lanier, and directly opposite the Courthouse.

**A** NEAT Assortment of **DRY GOODS,** Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens's and Glass Ware, &c. which are now selling on the most reduced prices, for Cash, Calk Butter, Cheese and Bacon, or on a short credit to those who have been punctual in making payments a greacable to contract.

Wanted a compleat Gelding fit for the saddle, for which I will give a generous price.

**JAMES LEMON.**  
 Paris June 18, 1792.

# THE CONSTITUTION

OR  
**FORM OF GOVERNMENT**  
 FOR THE  
**S T A T E**  
 OF  
**K E N T U C K Y,**  
**F O R S A L E**  
 At this Office.

A few copies of the Act of  
**S E P A R A T I O N**  
 AND  
**FEDERAL CONSTITUTION**  
 LIKEWISE,

A few copies of the Journal of the late

# ASSEMBLY

For Sale at this Office.